Remarks

Claims 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 14 have been amended to recite that data "associated with said file object" contained in "a received archive file" is unarchived and installed in the destination data storage. These claims have been amended to relate the received archive file to the received descriptor file, as the generated files are in claims 1, 9 and 13.

Claims 1-3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and (e) as being anticipated by Wiese U.S. Patent 6,108,707 (paper no. 6, page 2). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1, on which claims 2 and 3 depend, is directed to an object-oriented method for transferring a file system including folders and data files from a source data storage controlled by a source data processing unit to a destination data storage controlled by a destination data processing unit over a transfer medium. In accordance with the invention, at least one file object containing a data package to be transferred is built in the source data storage. A descriptor file including parameters associated with the file object is generated, along with an archive file including the data package. The descriptor file and the archive file are transmitted from the source data processing unit to the destination data processing unit over the transfer medium.

Several things thus characterize applicant's invention as recited in claims 1-3. First, applicant's invention is directed to a method for transferring a file system, including folders and data files, and not just individual files of such a system as in the prior art. Second, in applicant's claimed method, both a descriptor file and an archive file are transmitted from the source data processing unit to the destination data processing unit. These two files, moreover, are interrelated in that the descriptor file includes parameters associated with a file object containing a data package to be transferred, while the archive file includes the data package itself.

Wiese describes enhanced file transfer operations in a computer system. In accordance with one aspect of the disclosure, files are transferred in the form of "chunks" rather than one file at a time (col. 4, lines 50-56). Thus, Fig. 3 shows how files 1-n are aggregated into a first chunk A with a header a and a second chunk B with a header b. However, while Wiese thus teaches the transfer

of multiple files, he does not contemplate transferring information indicating the <u>location</u> of such files in the directory structure of a file system, and thus does not teach transferring "a file system including folders and data files" as claimed by applicant. Further, Wiese transfers file data in the form of "chunks" rather than files that are recognizable as such by a computer system. In particular, Wiese does not teach transmitting an <u>archive file</u> and a <u>descriptor file</u> as claimed by applicant, where the descriptor file includes parameters associated with a file object containing a data package to be transferred, while the archive file includes the data package itself.

The Examiner argues, however, that applicant's claim limitation of "generating a descriptor file including parameters associated with said file object" is met "by the fact that any file includes identification data". Assuming for the sake of argument that a file does include identification data, that does not mean that such identification data ("parameters associated with said file object") is contained in a separate file (the descriptor file) as claimed by applicant.

The Examiner also argues that the recitation of "transmitting said descriptor file and said archive file from said source data processing unit to said destination data processing unit over said transfer medium" is met "by the fact that the archive file including identification and blocks of data is transferred to a destination location on the network" (pages 2-3). Again, this is not quite correct. What is true of Wiese is that an archive file may be transferred to a destination location. There is no suggestion, however, of also transferring a descriptor file containing parameters associated with a file object as claimed by applicant.

For the foregoing reasons, not only are claims 1-3 not anticipated by Wiese, but they clearly distinguish patentably over that reference. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 1-3 as being anticipated by Wiese is untenable and should therefore be withdrawn.

Claims 1-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and (e) as being anticipated by Pisello et al. U.S. Patent 5,495,607 (Pisello) (paper no. 6, page 3). This rejection is likewise respectfully traversed.

Claims 1-3 have already been discussed above in connection with the rejection on Wiese. Claims 4-7 depend on claim 1, described above. Claim 9, on which claim 10 depends, is similar to claim 1 but is directed to a system rather than a method. Claim 12, on which claim 13 depends, is similar to claim 1 but is directed to a program storage device rather than a method.

Claim 8 as amended is directed to an object-oriented method for receiving, in a destination storage controlled by a destination data processing unit, a file system that is transferred from a source data storage controlled by a source data processing unit. In accordance with the invention as defined in this claim, a received descriptor file is read, and a file object is defined from information contained in the descriptor file. An environment parameter of the file object is set with a value got from the descriptor file, and data associated with the file object contained in a received archive file is unarchived and installed in the destination data storage.

Claim 11 as amended is similar to claim 8 as amended but is directed to a system rather than a method. Claim 14 as amended is similar to claim 8 amended but is directed to a program storage device rather than a method.

Pisello describes a network management system having a virtual catalog overview of files distributively stored across a network domain. According to the abstract, current file information is used for assisting in transferring files across a network domain.

Considering first claims 1-7, 9, 10, 12 and 13, Pisello's failings as an anticipatory reference are similar to those of Wiese, discussed above. Thus, while Pisello teaches the bulk transfer of files, he does not contemplate transferring information indicating the <u>location</u> of such files in the directory structure of a file system, and thus does not teach transferring "a file system including folders and data files" as claimed by applicant. Further, Pisello does not teach transmitting an <u>archive file</u> and a <u>descriptor file</u> as claimed by applicant, where the descriptor file includes parameters associated with a file object containing a data package to be transferred, while the archive file includes the data package itself.

The Examiner again argues (page 3) that applicant's claim limitation of "generating a descriptor file including parameters associated with said file object" is met "by the fact that any file includes identification data". The Examiner also points to the statement (col. 13, lines 47-55) that file-identifying information is collected and stored in a domain-wide virtual catalog 150.00 (Fig. 1). However, there is no teaching that such file-identifying information is contained in a file, as claimed by applicant.

The Examiner also again argues that the recitation of "transmitting said descriptor file and said archive file from said source data processing unit to said destination data processing unit over said transfer medium" is met "by the fact that the archive file including identification and blocks of data is transferred to a destination location on the network" (pages 2-3). Again, this is simply incorrect, for the same reasons as before. Although an archive file may be transferred to a destination location, that alone does not entail transferring a descriptor file containing parameters associated with a file object as claimed by applicant.

Considering now independent claims 8, 11 and 14 as amended, each of these claims is similar to claim 1, but is directed to the receiving side of a file transfer. More particular, a received descriptor file containing information used to define a file object and a received archive file containing data associated with the file object are used to reconstruct the file object at the destination end of the file transfer, with an environment parameter for the file object being set with a value got from the descriptor file. Nothing in the references cited even comes close to teaching this. Thus, claims 8, 11 and 14 clearly distinguish over the references cited, as do dependent claims 7, 10 and 13 directed to similar subject matter.
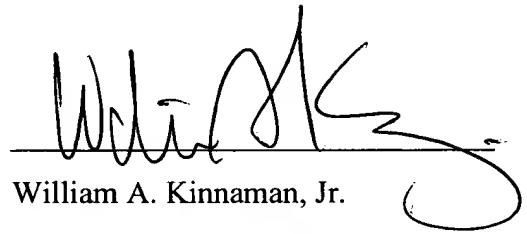
For the foregoing reasons, claims 1-14 are not anticipated by Pisello, but clearly distinguish patentably over that reference. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 1-14 as being anticipated by Pisello is likewise untenable and should therefore be withdrawn.

Conclusion

Reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested. It is hoped that upon such consideration, the Examiner will hold all claims allowable and pass the case to issue at early date. Such action is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABELLE AGULHON

By   _William A. Kinnaman, Jr._

William A. Kinnaman, Jr.

Registration No. 27,650

Phone: (845) 433-1175

Fax: (845) 432-9601

WAK/wak